

2000 feet altitude, and La Chumata mine, at 4500 feet altitude. The list (67 species) is based on a collection made by Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr., mainly during the month of May, 1905, and hence at the height of the breeding season. Many nests and eggs were taken. A new subspecies is *Psaltriparus plumbeus cecaumenorum*, and there are technical notes on a few other species.—J. A. A.

Lönnberg on the Birds of South Georgia.—The present memoir¹ is based on collections made on the island of South Georgia by Mr. Erik Sörling for the Swedish Natural History Museum in Stockholm. Sörling, accompanying Captain C. A. Larsen on a whaling voyage to the antarctic seas, was able to spend the period from the middle of November, 1904, to the end of September, 1905, on South Georgia. He had thus nearly a full year on the island and secured important collections and valuable observations, especially on the seals, whales, birds, and fishes. The first important report on the birds of South Georgia was based on the material obtained by the German Antarctic Expedition of 1882–1883, papers on which were published by Pagenstecker and von den Steinen, respectively in 1885 and 1890, by whom 22 species were recognized as occurring on the island, and 19 as breeding. The Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1902 added, as recorded by Lönnberg, one more to the total number, and also one to the list of breeding birds; Sörling added still another, making 21 known to breed, and raising the total number thus far recorded, including occasional stragglers, to 29. In the present memoir all are treated at greater or less length; of 25 species Sörling obtained specimens, often in series, representing both young and adult, and frequently including skeletons as well as skins. Sörling's field notes, given in abstract or at length, are of special interest, while the author has made his report on the birds a summary of the present knowledge of the ornithology of South Georgia. There is a colored plate of a chick of *Chionis*, color sketches from life of the head and bill of *Nettion georgeum* and of *Phalacrocorax atriceps*, and reproductions of photographs of the King Penguin, Great Skua, and a rookery of *Pygocelis papua*. The only land bird recorded is the Antarctic Pipit (*Anthus antarcticus*).—J. A. A.

Harvie-Brown's 'A Fauna of the Tay Basin.'²—This is the tenth volume of 'The Vertebrate Fauna of Scotland' series, edited, and in part written by J. A. Harvie-Brown and the late Thomas E. Buckley. Following

¹ Contributions to the Fauna of South Georgia. I. Taxonomic and Biological Notes on Vertebrates. By Einar Lönnberg. Sv. Vet. Akademiens Handlingar, Bd. XL, No. 5, 1906, pp. 1–102, pll. i–xii, and 7 text figures. Birds, pp. 50–90, pll. i, ii, colored, pl. xii, half-tone.

² A Fauna of the Tay Basin & Strathmore. By J. A. Harvie-Brown. Edinburgh, David Douglas, 1906—Small 4to, pp. i–lxxxvi + 1–377, 21 photogravure plates, 8 text cuts, and 6 maps. Price 30 shillings.